

As a result of his legal work he was arrested jailed and sentenced to a Nazi labor camp.

John, and his new bride Doris, eluded the Gestapo and went underground until the end of the war.

After the war he was pursued by the Communist government and John and Doris escaped to Austria where John began work for the Church World Organization. Eventually John and his family emigrated to the United States.

John found work as Church Administrator for St. Paul's United Church of Christ in Chicago. With the urging and support of church members he returned to night school and earned a law degree at the John Marshall Law School in Chicago.

John became the attorney for the Austrian Consulate and also did work for the German Consulate General.

John's own life experiences left John with a feeling of special responsibility for families and for family support.

As a result of his work with St. Paul's Church John became acquainted with Uhlich Children's Home—a home which has been supporting children and families for over 130 years.

John assumed a series of ever more responsible positions on the Uhlich board where, as a result of his leadership, the board was renewed and reenergized and the work of Uhlich was likewise strengthened and expanded.

John passed away in January of this year. But his son, George, and others carry on with the mission of providing support and services to troubled children and troubled families and which allows every child to reach his, or her, fullest potential.

John Drost made a difference for thousands and he leaves a legacy of making a difference.

Mr. Speaker, I believe an important part of his legacy is the example he has left us.

As John was fond of saying, "In a country that gave us a beautiful life . . . we had to reciprocate."

PAYING TRIBUTE TO FRANK S. CORTESE

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 2002

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to take this opportunity to recognize an outstanding individual who has dedicated his life to serve and protect the citizens of the State of Colorado. Corporal Frank S. Cortese of the Pueblo Police Department has faithfully served his fellow Coloradans for over thirty years. After a long and successful career as one of Colorado's finest, Frank announced his retirement from the force in December of last year. As Frank looks forward to retirement, I would like to take this time to highlight his service to his community.

Frank has faithfully served the Pueblo Police Department in various capacities throughout his long career. During his service he was active in the Homicide Division as a juvenile investigator. In this capacity, he was often called upon to study and investigate homicides among our youth and was instrumental in

solving many crimes throughout the community. For many years Frank worked tirelessly to protect our youth by preventing the escalation of violence among our teens, notably amongst gangs and groups that commonly threaten our nation's youngest generation. His most recent service has been to defend our roadways and streets by actively pursuing individuals who injure our citizens in traffic accidents and speed away to avoid the penalties and consequences. I am confident that Frank's expertise in protecting our youth from violence will be greatly missed not only by the department, but a grateful community.

Mr. Speaker, as a former law enforcement officer I am well aware of the dangers and hazards our peace officers face today. These individuals work long hours, weekends, and holidays to guarantee their fellow citizen's rights and protection. They work tirelessly with great sacrifice to their personal and family lives to ensure our freedoms remain strong in our homes and communities. Their service and dedication deserve the recognition and thanks of this body of Congress and nation and that is why I bring the name of officers like Frank Cortese to light today. I wish you all the best Frank and good luck in your future endeavors. Thanks for your service to Pueblo, Colorado.

INTRODUCING A BILL TO EXCLUDE GIFTS WHEN CALCULATING SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 2002

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce a bill to exclude gifts worth less than \$100 when calculating a person's income for Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

A constituent in Hawaii who helps disabled individuals obtain SSI benefits brought this problem to my attention. He explained how a person who received SSI was penalized for accepting gifts.

This individual was given money for a birthday and Christmas, which she reported to Social Security. Social Security treated the gifts as income. Because she accepted gifts while her SSI claim was being adjudicated, the gifts were deducted from the retroactive benefits that she deserved. These gifts were not income and should not be treated as income.

My bill excludes gifts worth less than \$100 from income when calculating SSI benefits. The bill will refocus the Social Security Administration's needs tests on true income generating activities.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor this bill and help eliminate a penalty on poor and disabled individuals who receive small gifts from their friends and relatives.

TRIBUTE TO AMBASSADOR MAXWELL RABB: A MAN WITHOUT BORDERS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 2002

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to my dear friend, Ambassador Maxwell M.

Rabb, who died in New York, on Sunday, June 2, at the age of 91.

Ambassador Rabb was a distinguished lawyer, secretary to the cabinet in the Eisenhower Administration, ambassador to Italy in the Reagan Administration and held a variety of positions in government and in service to civil society.

On Wednesday, June 12, he will be funeralized at the Congregation Emanu-el in New York, where he served as president from 1973 to 1981.

Born in Boston, where he was educated at Harvard College and Harvard Law School, Ambassador Rabb was a most uncommon man in talents and accomplishments. In service to his country, he demonstrated an extraordinary ability to overcome differences between nations, religions, and the races. Exhibiting qualities instilled from childhood, he had a unique empathy, an ability to feel as others felt, and thus engender trust.

Such was the case in his dealings with my predecessor, Congressman Adam Clayton Powell who, as the political leader of the civil rights movement in the 1950's, had ongoing dealings with Rabb. It seemed impossible that a first generation Jewish American with roots in the old country in Europe and an elitist Boston education could succeed at his assignment as the Eisenhower administration's point man on civil rights. How could this modest unassuming man relate to the provocative, flamboyant and street-smart Congressman-preacher from Harlem?

Somehow, Maxwell Rabb did succeed, winning Powell's trust and admiration along the way. Indeed, Rabb enhanced a long list of credits by quietly writing himself into the annals of the great movement for civil rights.

More than an intermediary for the Eisenhower administration, Rabb was an honest broker and deal-maker with Powell in the Congressman's successful struggle to desegregate U.S. military facilities. In a sense, Rabb—by tempering the Congressman's brickbats—guided the battering ram which brought down a dehumanizing racist practice.

The two had met on Capitol Hill, when Rabb, as a young lawyer, worked as an aide to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge. After service in the Navy during WWII, he joined the Eisenhower Administration where he served in various posts, including secretary to the cabinet and liaison to Jewish groups, labor and civil rights.

In the 1960's, he was president of the U.S. Committee for Refugees and was active in securing the release of Americans in detention in communist East Germany. In the 1980's he served with great distinction as ambassador to Italy in the Reagan Administration, repairing damaged relations with one of our most important allies following the hijacking of the Achille Lauro.

In his lifetime, the Ambassador applied his considerable talents to difficult and sensitive situations around the world—never forgetting the lot of the less fortunate, whether in South Asia, Israel, Eastern Europe or the United States.

Ambassador Maxwell Rabb, a man without borders, had a heart big enough to reach out to people whom he resembled, in color and background, not in the least—with respect, compassion and love.

I extend my deepest sympathy to his wife Ruth, and his children, Bruce, Sheila

Weidenfeld, Emily Livingston and Priscilla Ayres, and I call on my colleagues to join me in tribute.

ON THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF
THE CAPTURE OF ZACHARY
BAUMEL

HON. ANTHONY D. WEINER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 11, 2002

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, on June 11, 1982, during a battle with Syrian and Palestinians forces on the Israeli-Lebanese border, five Israeli soldiers were captured by Syrian forces. Several years later, two of the captured soldiers were returned to Israel in prisoner exchanges with Syria. But today, twenty years later, we still know nothing of three of these soldiers, Zachary Baumel, Tzvi Feldman, and Yehuda Katz.

One of these soldiers, Zachary Baumel, is a U.S. citizen, and a former resident of my congressional district.

On a number of occasions, I have met with Zachary's parents, and listened to them tell me of the years of effort to gain any information about their son. For the most part, this has been a fruitless quest. But the greatest injustice is not that they have been unable to discover any information about the well-being of their son. The greatest injustice is that there are those out there who know where Zachary is, and yet, they refuse to share this information.

Mr. Speaker, the United States must not permit those who know the whereabouts of Zachary Baumel to keep this information to themselves. In 1993, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat delivered one-half of Zachary Baumel's

dog tag to Israeli Government. Clearly he has a connection to those who are holding him, yet he has done nothing to assist in bringing Zach home.

Mr. Speaker, we must increase the pressure on Syria, Iran and the Palestinian Authority and any other nation that has information regarding these prisoners. That is why I, along with the Gentleman from California, Mr. LANTOS, have led a coalition of members in sending a letter, which I will submit for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, to the Secretary of State, urging him to raise this matter with Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Shara when he comes to Washington later this month.

Mr. Speaker, this nightmare has lasted long enough, it's time to bring Zachary Baumel and all of the other missing Israeli soldiers home.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, DC, June 7, 2002.

Secretary COLIN L. POWELL,
*U.S. Department of State,
Washington, DC.*

DEAR SECRETARY POWELL: Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Shara is scheduled to meet with you in Washington, D.C. this week. You may be aware that his visit will coincide with the 20th anniversary of the capture of American citizen and Israeli soldier Zachary Baumel who, along with four other Israeli soldiers, was taken captive on June 11, 1982 during battles with Syrian forces near the Lebanese village of Sultan Ya'akub. We urge you to take advantage of the concurrence of these events to reinvigorate efforts to obtain information regarding the whereabouts of these and other missing Israeli soldiers, and to secure their release.

Since the founding of the State of Israel in 1948, more than four hundred Israeli soldiers have been declared "Missing in Action" (MIA). Only six of these cases are officially listed as "soldiers missing but presumed to be alive." Three of the soldiers: Zachary Baumel, Tzvi Feldman and Yehuda Katz

were captured in 1982. The fourth, Ron Arad, was captured in 1986. Recently, two more names were added to the list of the missing; on August 17, 1997, Guy Hever went missing from his army base in the Golan; on October 15, 2000, Hizbullah announced that another Israeli citizen, 54 year-old Elchanan Tannenbaum (Col. res.), had also been taken captive.

As you are no doubt aware, Public Law 106-89, authored by Congressman Lantos of California, directs the Department of State to raise the issue of missing Israeli soldiers with officials of Syria, Lebanon, the Palestinian Authority and other governments in the Middle East. It specifies that US aid to these governments should take into consideration their willingness to assist in locating and securing the return of these soldiers. It also directs the Department of State to report to Congress on these efforts. We hope that you will use the occasion of your meeting with Foreign Minister Shara to further the goals of Public Law 106-89.

If the Syrian government is to become a responsible member of the international community, it must take all necessary measures to provide the fullest possible accounting for Zachary Baumel and all other Israeli hostages held under Syrian control. We urge you to convey this message to the Syrian Foreign Minister and to redouble your efforts to secure the long overdue release of these soldiers.

Thank you for your consideration. We look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

Anthony D. Weiner; Tom Lantos, Benjamin A. Gilman; Henry A. Waxman; Janice D. Schakowsky; Eliot L. Engel; Carolyn B. Maloney; Nita M. Lowey; Gary L. Ackerman; Shelley Berkley; Jerrold Nadler; Robert Wexler; Barney Frank; Eric Cantor; James R. Langevin; Peter Deutsch; Howard L. Berman; Steve Israel; Tammy Baldwin; Joseph Crowley; Adam B. Schiff; Benjamin L. Cardin; Jim Saxton.